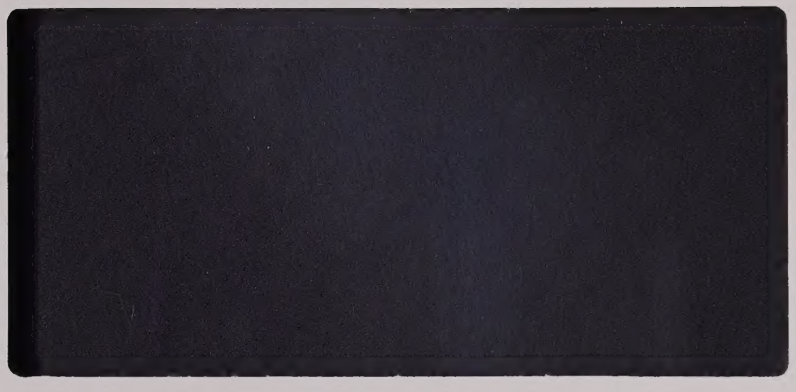
INSTRUCTION MANUAL

INSTRUCTION BOOK
for
CURRENT PROBE 94111-1 4-13-71
STODDART NO. ~~94111-1~~ ~~94108-1~~ AGP
SERIAL NO. 26



INSTRUCTION BOOK
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CURRENT PROBE 94111-1

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SERIAL NO. 26

THE SINGER COMPANY
ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS DIVISION
GERTSCH OPERATION

WARRANTY

THE SINGER COMPANY, ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS DIVISION, warrants each new instrument to be free from defects in material and workmanship, effective after delivery to the original purchaser as follows:

*Sensitive Research** Electrical Indicating Instruments....2 years
Other Electrical and Electronic Measuring Instruments....1 Year

Repair or replacement (at our option) without charge (F.O.B. factory) will be effected when our examination satisfactorily indicates that defects are due to workmanship or materials. Electron tubes, semiconductors, batteries, fuses, lamps, thermoelements, and *RatioTran* potentiometers are excluded from warranty coverage. Warranty returns must first be authorized by the factory.

If the instrument or any portion thereof, has been abused, misused, damaged by accident or negligence, or if any serial number or seal has been removed or altered, the warranty is void.

This warranty is in lieu of all other obligations or liabilities expressed or implied and The Singer Company neither assumes, nor authorizes any person to assume for them, any other liability in connection with sales of instruments manufactured by The Singer Company, Electronic Products Division.

THE SINGER COMPANY • ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS DIVISION
HOME OFFICE: 915 PEMBROKE STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT

REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE

Instruments should be refunded only on prior written authorization from the Singer Representative or the factory[1]. Warranty repair will be made upon written request. Please provide the following information in order to expedite our processing of your instrument:

1. Model or Type
2. Serial Number
3. Description of trouble[2]
4. Test instruments used
5. Approximate date instrument was placed in operation
6. Approximate number of hours of use
7. Has maintenance action been previously requested?
8. Other comments

Upon receipt of this information our Service Department will send you service data or shipping instructions. Upon receipt of shipping instructions forward the instrument to the factory prepaid. If requested, an estimate of charges will be made before work begins.

(1) Contact Electronic Products Division, 915 Pembroke St., Bridgeport, Connecticut for *Empire, Panoramic, Ballantine* and *Sensitive Research* instruments.
Contact Electronic Products Division, 3211 S. LaCienega Blvd., Los Angeles, California for *Gertsch, Stoddart* and *EMC* instruments.

(2) Include data on symptoms, measurements taken, suspected location of trouble, maintenance action taken, and any other relevant data.

STODDART CURRENT PROBE NO. 94111-1

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1.	Current Probe Transfer Impedance - Ohms
2.	Current Probe Transfer Impedance - Decibels Referenced to One Ohm

STODDART RF CURRENT PROBE, Model 94111-1

SECTION I

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND THEORY OF OPERATION

1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The STODDART RF Current Probe, Model 94111-1 is an accessory item designed for use with STODDART Radio Interference-Field Intensity (RI-FI) meters and their military equivalents, or with any similar instrument having a 50 ohm input impedance.

This probe permits conducted radio interference to be measured within the frequency range of 1 to 1000 megahertz. Measurements can be made on single and multi-conductor cables, grounding and bonding straps, and on the outer conductors of shielding conduits and coaxial cables.

1.2 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

a.	Circuit	Current transformer, inserted-primary type
b.	Frequency Range	1 Megahertz to 1 Gigahertz
c.	RF Current Range	0 to more than 100 amperes
d.	Maximum Power Current	350 amperes DC or AC, 50-1500 cps AC
e.	Maximum Power Voltage	No limitation, subject to adequate conductor insulation
f.	Rated Output Load Impedance	50 ±j0 ohms
g.	Sensitivity Under Rated Load	0.2 microamperes with one microvolt sensitivity receiver and 5 ohms transfer impedance
h.	Output Connector	Type UG-58/U, "Type N"

1.3 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

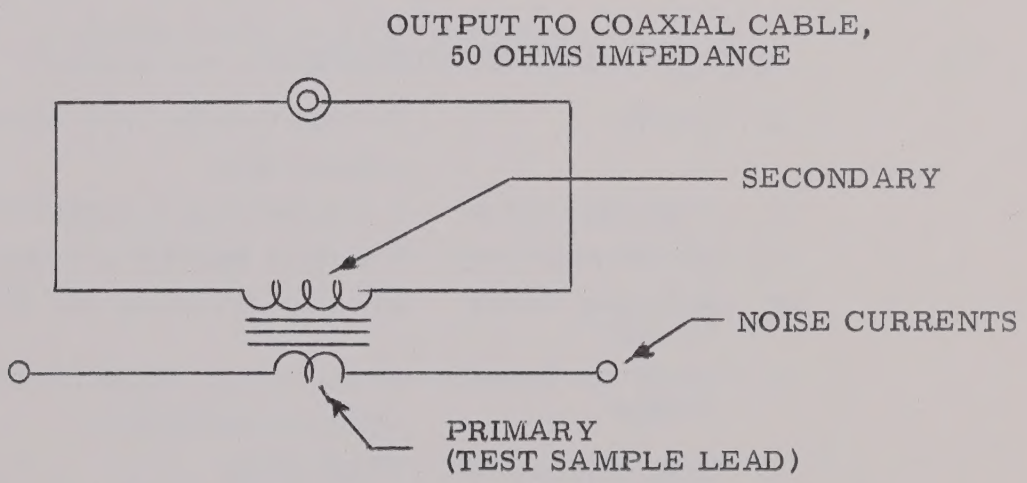
a.	Window Size	1.25 inches diameter
b.	Overall Dimensions of Probe	3-1/2 in. long by 2-7/8 in. wide by 1-3/8 in. thick
c.	Weight	15 oz.

1.4 GENERAL THEORY OF OPERATION

The RF Current Probe, Model 94111-1, is an inserted primary type of radio frequency current transformer. When the probe is clamped over the conductor or cable in which current is to be measured, the conductor forms the primary winding.

1.4.1 Circuit:

The circuit is that of a radio frequency transformer as illustrated below:



Since the Current Probe is intended for "clamp on" operation, the primary shown in the foregoing drawing is actually the electrical conductor in which interference currents are to be measured. This primary is considered

as one turn since it is assumed that the noise currents flow through the conductor and return to the source via a "ground" conductor such as a frame, common ground plane, or the earth.

1.4.2 Sensitivity:

Probe sensitivity in microamperes is dependent upon the microvolt sensitivity of the receiving equipment with which it is used. The following table shows the relationship of receiver sensitivity in microvolts to overall sensitivity of probe and receiver in microamperes. This data is based on a transfer impedance of 5 ohms, see para. 1.4.4.

Radio Interference and Field Intensity equipment sensitivity in microvolts	Overall Sensitivity of Probe and Receiver, in μA
4	0.8
2	0.4
1	0.2
0.1	0.02

1.4.3 Core Saturation and Intermodulation:

The magnetizing effects of a primary conductor carrying large currents (over 300 amperes) at power line frequencies can saturate the current probe core material. Core saturation produces non-linear transforming action resulting in (a) a decrease in the current probe RF output for a given RF current input, and (b) modulation of the RF output by the power line frequency.

The influence of intermodulation on the current probe output as measured with the Radio Interference and Field Intensity equipment is negligible for primary conductor power frequency currents under 300 amperes.

1.4.4 Transfer Impedance:

The RF current (Ip) in the conductor under test is determined from the Radio Interference and Field Intensity meter reading of the current probe

output in microvolts (Es) divided by the current probe transfer impedance (Z), or,

$$I_p = \frac{E_s}{Z_T}$$

The transfer impedance in ohms of the current probe throughout the frequency range is shown in Figure 1. It is determined by passing a known RF current I_p through the primary test conductor and noting the voltage, E_s, developed across a 50 ohm load. Then,

$$Z_T = \frac{E_s}{I_p}$$

SECTION II

INSTALLATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This section outlines procedures for setting up the current probe and associated measuring equipment. Operating procedures are contained in Section III.

2.2 EQUIPMENT SETUP

2.2.1 General:

In measuring the RF current in a single conductor, the probe jaws are placed around the conductor and locked together. In the case of a two-conductor cable, the probe can be used to evaluate the longitudinal component of the noise current (the net effect of the currents leaving and returning) by placing the probe over both conductors at the same time, or the interference current in either conductor can be measured separately by placing the probe over each wire individually.

In the more complex case of multi-conductor cables, the probe will measure the net external effects of all the currents in the conductors.

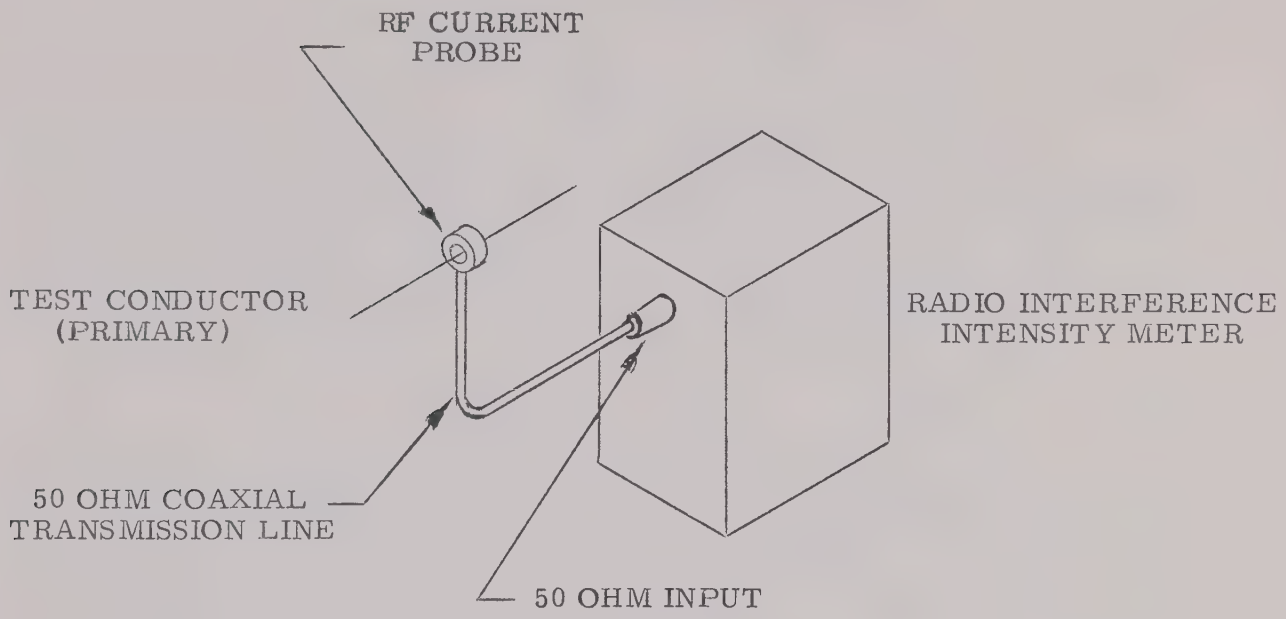
When placed over shielding conduit, coaxial cable, or ignition shielding, the probe measures the current flowing on the external surface of the shield. The probe can thus be used to evaluate the shielding effectiveness.

NOTE

Standing waves can exist on the test conductor under test at or near its resonant frequency. Under these conditions, several measurements taken along the line will provide a complete picture of the RF current distribution and amplitude. A "grid'dip" oscillator can be used to determine the conductor resonant frequency.

2.2.2 Current Probe Installation:

A typical current probe installation is shown below:



The window of the probe will accommodate the following cables:

(a) Single conductors up to a maximum size of AN 4/0 aircraft cable.

(b) Bundles of cables up to a maximum outside diameter of 1.25 inches.

(c) Flexible coaxial cable and shielded conduits up to a maximum outside diameter of 1.25 inches.

After placing the probe over the conductors to be measured, the probe jaws should be carefully locked with the latching clamp. If this is not done, inadequate shielding or incorrect air gap will result and the meter readings will not be accurate.

The connecting cable used between the current probe and the radio interference and field intensity equipment must have a 50 ohm characteristic impedance and matching cable connectors. The usual precautions regarding

minimum bending radius should be observed when installing and using the cable.

The current probe is calibrated for use with a 50 ohm load. Therefore, the radio interference measuring equipment must have a 50 ohm input imedance.

For greatest accuracy, the conductor under measurement should be centered in the window of the current probe.

2.3 PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

When measuring uninsulated conductors use extreme care when installing the current probe and taking measurements. If possible, de-energize the test sample during assembly and disassembly of the setup. Also, arrange to center the test conductor in the current probe window for additional voltage breakdown protection.

Do not permit the uninsulated current probe connector and cable connectors to come in contact with the ground plane or other nearby conductors. This will prevent possible measurement error due to ground loops, and will avoid danger from high voltages.

SECTION III

OPERATION

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The Stoddart RF Current Probe is a broadband RF transformer for use with Radio Interference Measuring equipment. Radio frequency currents can be measured in cables without physically disturbing the circuit.

3.2 EQUIPMENT SET-UP

Instructions for clamping the current probe over the test conductor and for connecting the probe to the Radio Interference Measuring equipment are given in Section II, Installation.

3.3.1 In Terms of dB Above One Microampere at The Radio Interference Measuring Equipment Meter Input: (CW Conducted Measurements)

a. Procedure for measuring the Narrow Band (CW) conducted interference limits using current probe.

(1) Adjust the RI-FI Meter for standard gain and make a measurement of the CW signal (voltage output from the current probe) in terms of dB above one microvolt. Use procedures outlined in the RI-FI equipment instruction manual.

(2) Subtract the Transfer Impedance of the current probe in dB at the test frequency, (see Figure 2) from the dB measurement of Step (1). The result is the value of the conducted CW signal in terms of dB above one microampere at meter input.

b. EXAMPLE:

Frequency	500 megahertz
Step (1) Measurement	52 dB above one microvolt

For example, suppose the transfer impedance of the current probe used in this example was +16 dB above one ohm at 500 MHz. Then, as outlined in Step (2); 52 dB -16 dB = 36 dB above one microampere at meter input.*

3.3.2 In Terms of dB Above One Microampere-Per-Megahertz at Meter Input: (Broadband Interference Measurement)

a. Procedure for measuring the broadband and pulsed CW conducted interference limits using current probe.

(1) Adjust the RI-FI Meter for standard gain and make a Peak measurement of the broadband interference (voltage output from the current probe) in terms of dB above one microvolt-per-megahertz. Use procedures outlined in the RI-FI equipment instruction manual.

(2) Subtract the Transfer Impedance of the current probe in dB at the test frequency (see Figure 2) from the dB measurement of Step (1). The result is the value of the broadband interference in terms of dB above one microampere-per-megahertz at meter input.

b. EXAMPLE:

Frequency	500 Megahertz
Step (1) Measurement	41 dB above one microvolt-per-megahertz

For example, suppose the transfer impedance of the current probe was +16 dB above one ohm at 500 MHz. Then, as outlined in Step (2): 41 dB -16 dB = 25 dB above one microampere-per-megahertz at meter input.

3.3.3 In Terms of Microamperes in Test Sample Lead - (CW Conducted Measurement):

a. PROCEDURE

(1) Adjust the RI-FI Meter for standard gain and make

a measurement of the CW signal (voltage output from current probe) in terms of microvolts at meter input. Use procedures outlined in the RI-FI equipment instruction manual.

(2) Divide the microvolt measurement of Step (1) by the transfer impedance from Figure 1 in ohms at the test frequency. The result is the value of conducted CW signal in terms of microamperes in test sample lead.

b. EXAMPLE

Frequency	10 Megahertz
Step (1) Measurement	150 Microvolts

For example, suppose the transfer impedance of the current probe was 2.4 ohms. Then, as outlined in Step (2), $\frac{150}{2.4}$ = 62.5 microamperes in test sample lead.

3.3.4 In Terms of Microamperes-Per-Megahertz in Test Sample Lead (Broadband Interference Measurement)

a. PROCEDURE

(1) Adjust the RI-FI Meter for standard gain and make a measurement of the broadband interference (voltage output from current probe), in terms of microvolts-per-megahertz at meter input. Use procedures outlined in the RI-FI equipment instruction manual.

(2) Divide the microvolt-per-megahertz measurement of Step (1) by the transfer impedance from Figure 1 in ohms at the test frequency. The result is the value of conducted broadband interference in terms of microamperes-per-megahertz in test sample lead.

b. EXAMPLE

Frequency	
Step (1) Measurement	8,000 Microvolt-per-megahertz

For example, suppose the transfer impedance of the current probe was 2.4 ohms. Then, as outlined in Step (2), $\frac{8,000}{2.4}$ = 3333 microamperes-per-megacycle in test sample lead.

21673

CALIBRATING ENGINEER: E. RADCLIFF
DATE: 3-21-71

CURRENT PROBE 94106-1
SERIAL NO. 24
STODDART ELECTRO SYSTEMS

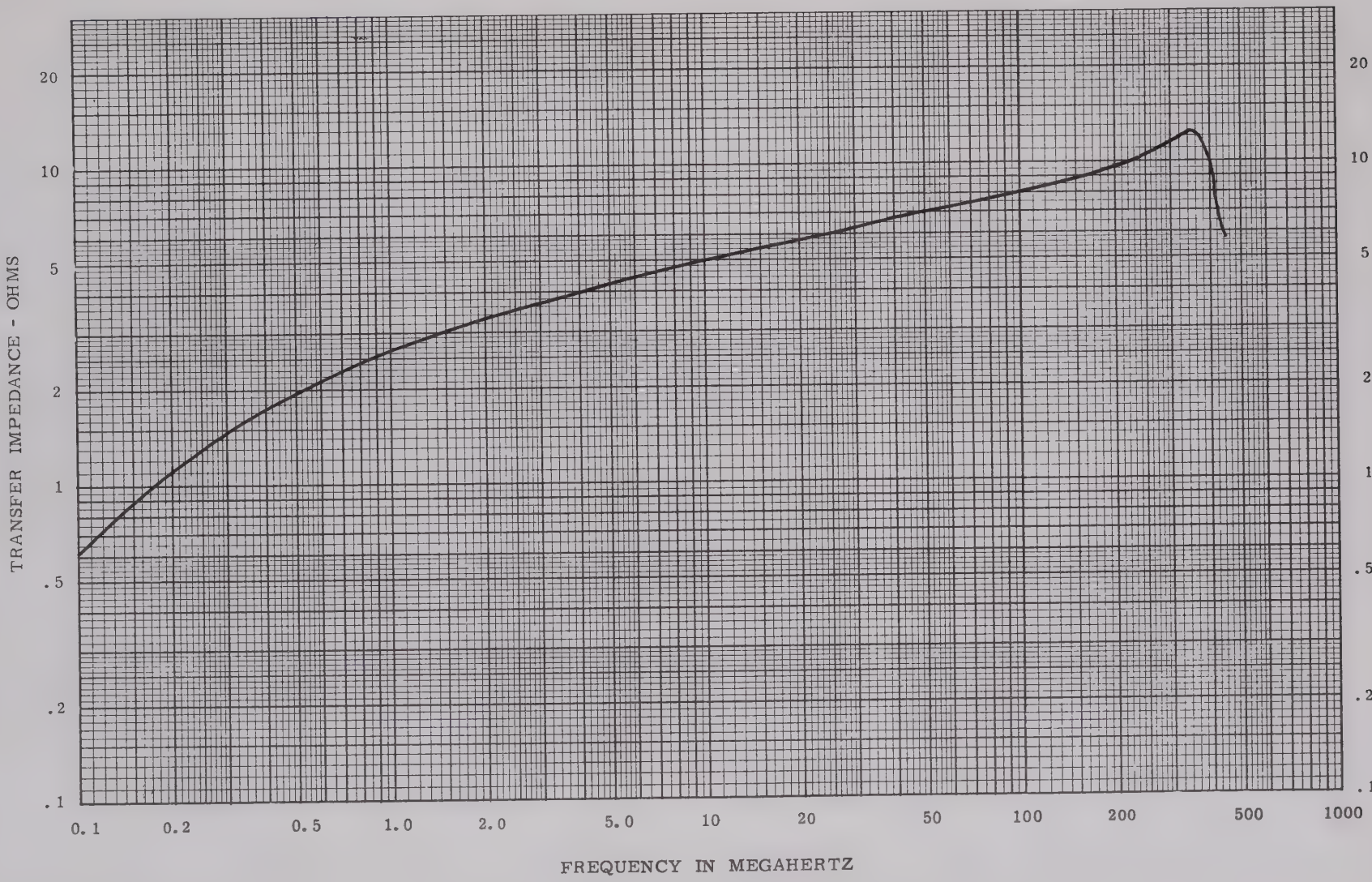


FIGURE 1. CURRENT PROBE TRANSFER IMPEDANCE - OHMS

FIGURE 1. CURRENT PROBE TRANSFER IMPEDANCE OHMS

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CALIBRATING ENGINEER: E. RADCLIFF
DATE: 3-31-71

CURRENT PROBE 94106- 1
SERIAL NO. 26
STODDART ELECTRO SYSTEMS

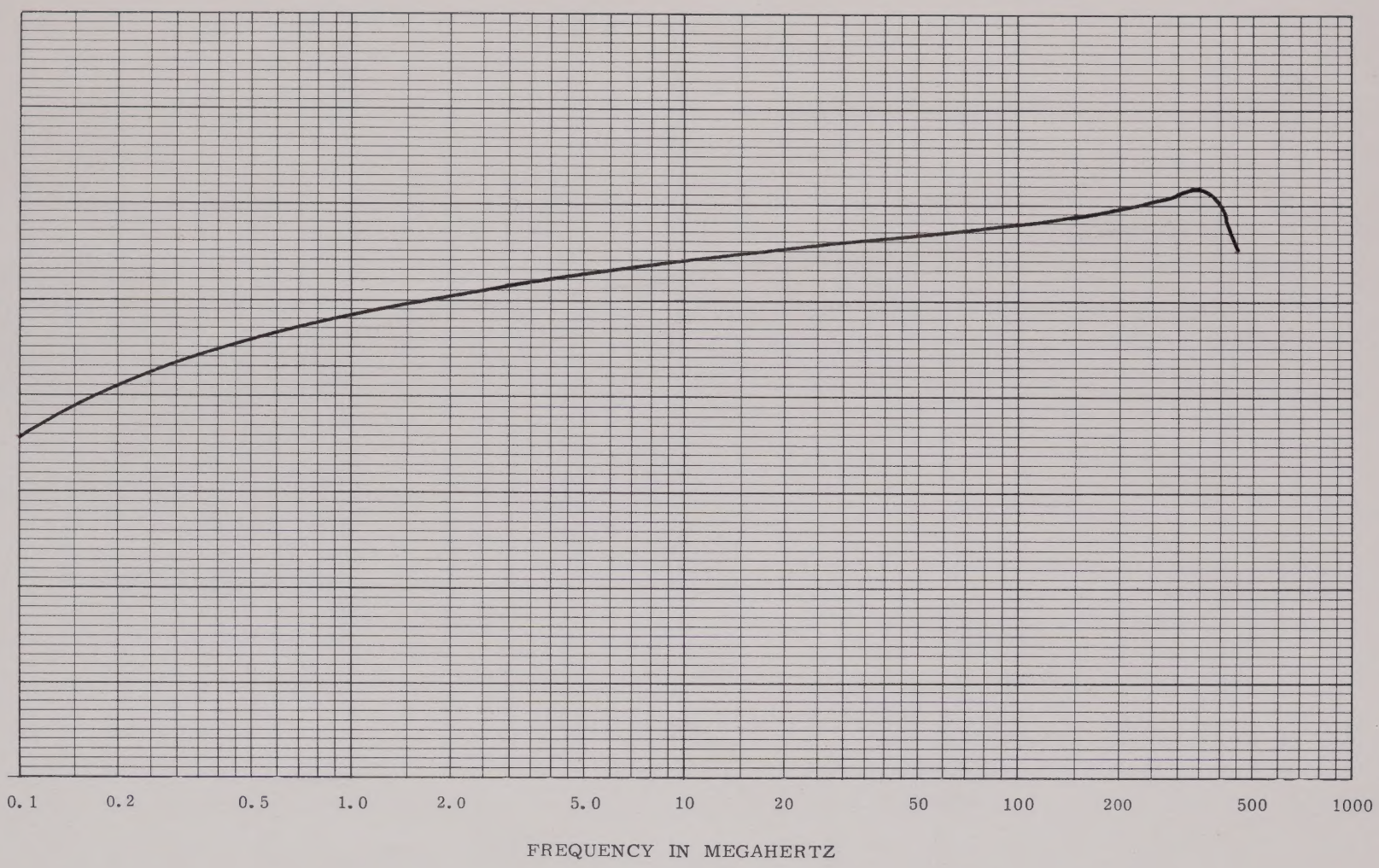

FIGURE 2. CURRENT PROBE TRANSFER IMPEDANCE - DECIBELS REFERENCED TO ONE OHM

FIGURE 2. CURRENT PROBE TRANSFER IMPEDANCE - DECIBELS REFERENCED TO ONE OHM

STANDARD ELECTRO SYSTEMS
SERIAL NO. ____
CURRENT PROBE 94108-1

CALIBRATING ENGINEER: _____
DATE: _____

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